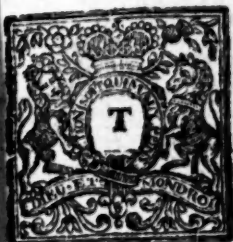


The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18. 1740.

Nº 1505.



HERE are some Subjects which the more they are talked of the less they are understood. Among these I have always reckon'd Original Sin and National Corruption, either of which it is alike dangerous either to deny or explain. If a Man should be so hardy, it is a hundred to one the Multitude salute him with those fashionable Appellations *Heretick* or *Hireling*. But be that as it will, sure I am that my Creed is orthodox in respect to both, and yet blindfold I can receive neither. The former I leave to the Clergy, it is their proper Province; the latter I shall, as a Publick Writer, take the Liberty to examine, for the Benefit of my Readers: And tho' I own the Subject is crabbed, yet I hope my Zeal and Pains will enable me to get thro' it. The old Saying tells us, the Work is half done that is well begun: For a Man that is no Enemy to the Court to undertake the Subject of Corruption is a hopeful Beginning, and I make no doubt but I shall end as well.

There is no Difference that I know of between National Corruption and the Corruption of Individuals, except that the former includes the latter. If a Nation is corrupt, Individuals cannot be innocent; and if a Cure of this Nature were attempted, it must be by making the Parts sound, and so by Degrees amending the Whole. There are indeed a Sort of Puritans in Politicks, who are always howling over Corruption, out of pure Charity forsooth to their Brethren, when at the Bottom there are none more corrupt than themselves; but their Twang and their Noise forsooth blind the Ignorant, and so they pass for a Kind of Saints, tho' in their own Nature more inclined to make than to become Martyrs. These Men talk of Corruption, as Hypocrites do of Vices, out of a natural Proneness to expose others, and to magnify themselves; neither need we to wonder that the Publick has been so long imposed on, since it has had none but such-like Informers. If it should be asked how comes that? I answer honestly, that it is a Subject well-meaning Folks would avoid talking of. It was *Noah's* worst Son who uncover'd his Father's Nakedness; and they are certainly none of *Britannia's* best Children who make it their Business to publish their Mother's Shame. Interest, if not Duty, would teach them another Behaviour in a Case of a Private Nature; and therefore we may justly infer from their Conduct, that their Country is not so dear to them as their Families, otherwise they would be alike tender of both.

Tho' there is nothing fouler than Corruption itself, yet National Corruption usually flows from making a wrong Use of the greatest National Blessings; such as Peace, Plenty, and Liberty. In order to exclude it from *Lacedemon*, the wise *Lycurgus* saw no other Method practicable than that of excluding Wealth. He established therefore Poverty by Law; and so long as that Law was observed, it answered the End for which it was made. The *Athenian* Constitution was of no other Stamp, the People were freer and more happy, so long as they preserved their Virtue and their Wits. They found it no difficult Matter to rebuild and restore their City, after it had been ruin'd by the *Persians*; but when too much Liberty, and too long a Course of Prosperity had introduced Corruption, they never could recover themselves; which shews both the Nature and the Danger of Corruption in their true Lights. The best Ministers are in some sense the Authors of Corruption, for they procure that Peace, that Plenty, and that free and secure Possession of all these, which begets Luxury and lays on Corruption: But they are no more blameable for this, than an indulgent Parent is for making handsome Provision for his Son. Restless and sedulous People may perhaps think in another Strain, the Arguments they offer, if they prove anything prove too much; and by the same Rule that we censure these Ministers, we may revile Providence for sending us fine Weather and large Harvests. We could not be corrupt, if we were not at our Ease; and that we are corrupt, because we are at our Ease, is not their Fault but ours.

Hence it plainly appears, that when National Cor-

ruption becomes flagrant, it is in the first Place dangerous to the Government; and therefore a Government who should cherish it, would be *Felo de se*. Indeed this Notion is at the same Time so horrid and so ridiculous, that tho' I have often heard it advanced, can scarce think it was ever credited. Did ever any Man nurse a Leprosy, or inoculate a Plague-Sore? A Government may indeed find a Free People so corrupt, as a Physician may find a Patient so weak, and withal so fanciful, as not to endure strong, or to taste bitter Physick; in such a Case if Lenitives be administer'd, is it male Practice? No certainly. We must deal with Men as they are, and if we seriously intend their Cure, we must consider what is fit for them to take, not the Opinion of the World as to what we give. In an Arbitrary Country it is quite another Thing. Corruption there generally springs from above, and therefore from above must come all Amendments: But with Us, the People, and the People's Representatives, can alone heal the Wounds of the People, and destroy that Corruption which is so loudly complain'd of. Till this is done, the pretended Patriots may declaim and decry, but the true Patriots will go on in the same mild Way, and not ruin themselves by pretending to force a Reformation, which they equally want Power and Right to begin. For it is one Thing to intend well, and another to act by lawful Means, as many an honest Man has found to his Cost, when his Zeal has hurried him out of the Paths of Prudence. There is a wide Difference between corrupting of People, and managing them when they are become corrupt: The one is the Province of a Traitor, an Enemy to his Country; the other all that is left for its best Friends to do.

But to be more particular, and to enter a little into the History of National Corruption: Our Trade began to flourish in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, it has increas'd ever since, and with it our Wealth. This hath been one great Cause of Corruption. Our Factions in Church and State have been another. For while Parties have their Points to carry, they are but too apt to wink at a Relaxation in Morals, provided it be made up by a strong Attachment to their Interest. The last great Source of Corruption hath been the Increase of our Liberty. Men were as bad heretofore, but the Laws hinder'd them from appearing so. These Restraints being taken off, People now appear what they really are. And this is the true Reason why we have so many harden'd Sinners, and so few Hypocrites. Since these are the Causes, must the Cure be sought from Contraries? Must our Wealth be taken away, or our Liberties restrain'd, in order to free us from Corruption? God forbid! There needs nothing more than to make a right Use of our Wealth and of our Freedom, and the great Change will be effected; of a corrupt, we shall become a glorious People; the Change depends wholly on ourselves. A Ministry can no more compel us to be honest, than they can domineer over us as Slaves; the Power necessary to effect the former might be employ'd to bring about the latter; and therefore those who rail so much at Corruption may be suspected of aiming at a greater Authority than is consistent with our Safety, that even these holy ones should be invested with. It is true they seem to be arrayed in Sheep's Cloathing, but they may be Wolves for all that. If they are so fond of Reformation, why do not they go to work among themselves? I should be glad to see a Patriot's Workhouse; or suppose one that is burthen'd with Money should lend it without Interest to the Poor: These Fruits would speak them *Fig-trees*; at present they are but a Kind of *Planes*, they look pleasantly indeed, but as they put forth only *Leaves* they are worth nothing, and therefore I am afraid when the *Ax* comes to be laid to the Root of every Tree, they may run a shrewd Hazard of being cut down.

But this is not all: While there is a formidable Party in a Nation openly acting against those entrusted with its Government, those who are in that Administration will find themselves in a very uneasy Situation if the People are generally corrupt. Should they discover an Inclination to lessen their Corruption, they must necessarily displease the People, and throw them into the Hands of their Adversaries. On the other hand, if they soothe them in their Follies, their Antagonists will not fail to attribute that to their Choice

which is the pure Effect of Necessity. To govern a corrupt People therefore is of all others the hardest Task, especially to wise and generous Men; Men equally averse to Deceiving or to Enslaving the People, who yet may find it difficult to serve them, while they deal with them sincerely, or to trust themselves, however they deserve it, to their Affection, without the Precaution of a reasonable Force. The Malecontents all this while have no such Measures to keep; they may attract the Veneration of the People by loud Pretences to Sanctity of Manners; and may secure the Circle of their Acquaintance by a particular Complaisance. It has been often known, that a puritanical Party have follow'd a very dissolute Chief. The Earl of *Leicester* endanger'd the Liberties of the *Dutch* by the Influence he had over their Ministers; and yet the Saintship of that noble Earl lay not in his Life but in his Words. It was the same thing with the Earl of *Shaftsbury*; his Vices were great and glaring, and yet the most rigid Professors were his most zealous Creatures; neither have there been wanting Instances of a late Date.

It may be objected that this is a dreadful Representation of things, and even worse than any of the opposite Party have given; but who can help that? An honest Man must describe things as they are, and without such Descriptions it is ridiculous to hope that any total or lasting Cure should be effected. It should be further ask'd, when and how this may be hop'd for? I shall readily admit that it is a just and reasonable Question, and that I should be extremely glad to answer it, if it was in my Power. There are indeed some general Undertakers in Politicks, who, like Professors in Astrology, pretend to resolve all Questions, and to tell the Fortune of the State, with the same Ease, and with the same Indifference as a Conjuror insures the Recovery of a lost Spoon. But for my part, I own I am none of these. However, as I have sometimes thought very seriously of this Matter, I will venture to set down my Sentiments, and leave them to the Scrutiny of Time and of the Publick.

Whenever there shall happen such a Crisis in Affairs as shall oblige the People in general to think steadily of their own Interest, they will then see the Necessity of Uniting and Reforming. They will find it expedient to forego Luxury, in order to preserve Conveniences of Life, and will readily part with Superfluities, when they apprehend their Liberties or their Properties to be in Danger. When they are once in this Disposition they will not want true Patriots to direct the Course of their Reformation; and whatever they deliver plainly, seriously, and supported by sound Argument, will be generally well receiv'd and zealously carry'd into Execution. This will suddenly change the Minds of most Men, and a Publick Spirit will in a few Years set to Rights what the Declension of Publick Spirit had brought into Confusion. We may the more easily apprehend this, if we consider the Reformation in our Religion. It was not attempted till the Corruptions of the Church of *Rome* were at their greatest Height. Before that time a Desire of restoring true Christianity would have been thought an heretical Disposition. But when the received Religion grew notoriously deficient in answering the Ends of Religion, then a Change was universally acknowledged expedient, and the State quickly brought it about. It will be the same thing with respect to the Corruption of Manners; when the evil Effects of Licentiousness come to be thoroughly known, the People will naturally desire to be rid of them, and the State will then have an Opportunity of doing what otherwise it never could have done.

R. FREEMAN.

HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, April 16. The *Argyle*, *Advice* and *Eltham* Men of War sail'd with the East and West India Ships under their Convoy. The *Centurion*, Capt. Anson, and *Tilbury*, Capt. Long, are soon to sail for the West Indies.

Came in since my last, the *John* and *David*, Wilkie, from Bourdeaux; the *Hope* Fly-boat, Laurence Holt, from Christiansound; and the *Charming Sally*, from Malaga. Sail'd the *Carolina*, Gill, for New York.

York; the Hamble Bylander, Dormer, for Oporto; and the Fortune Sloop, Retour, for Galloway.

The Ludlow Castle, Capt. Cusack, is now receiving two Months Pay, and will immediately sail for America with Col. Blakeney, who came hither last Night from London.

At Spithead are his Majesty's Ships the Princess Caroline, Boyne, Amelia, Centurion, Tilbury, Severne, Newcastle, Pearl, Ludlow Castle and Trial. Wind N. E.

LONDON.

We hear that Sir William Windham in Company with the Right Hon. the Lord Marchmont and William Chetwynd, Esq; commonly call'd Oroonoko Chetwynd, are gone to France to pay a Visit to the late Lord Bolingbroke. And also,

We hear, that a Pamphlet will soon be publish'd, address'd to the Electors of Great Britain, with regard to their Conduct in the ensuing Elections.

Yesterday Morning dy'd at his Lodgings in New Palace-yard Westminster the Rev. Mr. George Lucy, Rector of St. Bennet's-Finck, and Curate of the Chapel in the Broad-way Westminster.

His Majesty has been pleas'd to appoint the Right Hon. the Lord Hervey, Vice-chamberlain to his Majesty, to be Lord Privy Seal, in the Room of the Earl of Godolphin who has resign'd.

Likewise to appoint the Lord Sidney Beauclerk to succeed the Lord Hervey, as Vice-chamberlain.

The Right Rev. Dr. Francis Hare, Lord Bishop of Chichester and Dean of St. Paul's, lies dangerously ill at his Palace at Chichester.

On Tuesday last a Presentation pass'd the Great Seal of the Rev. John Marriot, M. A. to the Rectory of Gaudby in the County and Diocese of Lincoln, a Living worth 300 l. per annum.

The same Day his Majesty's Grant pass'd the Great Seal, unto George Speke, of Curry-Rivell in the County of Somerset, of the Office of Comptroller of the Duties of Excise, with a Salary of 700 l. per Annum for himself, and 1420 l. per Annum for his Clerks,

Yesterday two Persons were capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, viz.

John Hyde, for robbing William Austin on the Highway: And

John Moore, for robbing Mr. Freeman in his Coach on Hounslow-heath.

Ten were cast for Transportation, and three were acquitted.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge,	04 12	04 32

Bank 141. India 158 1-4th to 1-half. South Sea 98 1-4th. Old Annuity 111 1-4th. New ditto 110 1-8th to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 100 5-11ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 108 5-8ths. Five per Cent. ditto 90 3-4ths to 91. Royal Assurance 87. London Assurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 41. 11 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 4 l. 12 s. 6 d. Premium. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 l. 7 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 102. Three per Cent. ditto 95 3-4ths. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 110 1-8th.

General Post-Office, April 4, 1740.

WHEREAS the Post-Boy carrying the Western and Portsmouth Mails from Bagshot to London, was set upon and attack'd about One of the Clock this Morning, in the Hollow Way coming from Bagshot, by Two Highwaymen, who appeared to be lusty, jolly Men, in Great Coats of a Whitish Colour, with the Capes button'd up, and Light-colour'd Wigs; One of them mounted on a Black Horse with a White Snip down his Face, and the other either on a Dark Chieftain, or a Brown Bay; and who stopping the said Boy ordered him to dismount, and threatened to shoot him if he made the least Noise or Resistance, then tied him Hand and Foot, and rode off with the Horse and Mail;

The Postmaster-General thinks proper to advertise the Publick, that whoever shall apprehend and convict, or cause to be apprehended and convicted, both or either of the Persons who committed the said Robbery, will be entitled to a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, besides the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen: Or if any Person, whether an Accomplice in the said Robbery, or knowing thereof, shall make a Discovery whereby the Persons, or either of them, who committed the same may be apprehended and brought to Justice, such Discoverer will, upon Conviction of the Party or Parties, be entitled to the same Reward, and also have his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Postmaster-General,
J. D. Barbut, Secretary.

General Post-Office, April 2, 1740.

WHEREAS the Post-Boy carrying the Bristol Mail from London to Hounslow, was attack'd and set upon between 3 and 4 of the Clock this Morning, a little beyond Knightsbridge, by a Single Person on Foot, of a Dark Complexion and a Middle Stature, having on a Light-colour'd Horseman's Coat, with the Cape button'd up, who led him into an adjacent Field, and there took from him the Bath and Bristol Bags, put them into a Green Bag, and rode off with them towards London, on the Horse that carried the said Mail;

The Postmaster-General thinks proper to advertise the Publick, that whoever shall apprehend and convict, or cause to be apprehended and convicted the Person who committed this Robbery, will be entitled to a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, besides the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen: Or if any Person, whether Accomplice in the said Robbery, or knowing thereof, shall make a Discovery, whereby the Person who committed the same may be apprehended and brought to Justice, such Discoverer will, upon Conviction of the Party, be entitled to the same Reward, and also have his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Postmaster-General,
J. D. Barbut, Sec.

DROPT out of the Portsmouth Coach,

(which set out on Thursday Morning the 10th Instant) between St. Margaret's Hill and Portsmouth, a small Saddle-Seal skin Portmanteau, directed to Mr. Thomas Haselden Master of the Royal Academy, Portsmouth, in which were the following things, viz. Two Holland ruffled Shirts, two Stocks, one Pair of white Cotton Stockings, two India Cotton Handkerchiefs, all mar'd PT; also 17 Yards of Crape, 4 Yards of Yard-wide Stuff, half an Ell of black Mantua Silk, a Pocket-book bound in green Vellum containing several Writings which cannot be of any Use but to the Owner.

Whoever will bring or send the same to Mrs. Chapman's at the Crown at St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark; to Mr. Constable's, the George-Inn in Godalming; or as directed; shall receive two Guineas for his or their Care and Trouble, and no Questions ask'd.

Bradford, March 29, 1740.

WHEREAS in a Postscript to a Pamphlet lately published, intitled, *The Advantages and Disadvantages which will attend the Prohibition of Merchandizes of Spain*, the Author asserts, 'That being in Company with several of the greatest and most intelligent of the Clothiers in the Town of Bradford, who carry on the Manufacture of Spanish Wool, they all seem'd desirous that the Prohibition of Spanish Wool might take Place, apprehending from it not only National but also Private Advantages.' We the Clothiers of Bradford, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, do declare, That the above Assertion, and also what he farther pretends to have learn'd, and the Remarks thereon said to have been made to him by us, are absolutely false.

Paul Methuen	Zach. Strapnell
John Stafford	William Davis
John Shewell	Fran. Bush
Henry Methuen	Humphrey Tugwell
Edward Poore	William Bush
Posthumus Bush	Jos. Baskerville
Sam. Cam	Richard Phelps
Mal. Smith	Stephen Phelps
Geo. Hutchings	

From the Company's Brandy Warehouse, in Lombard-street,

NOTICE is hereby given, That Tomorrow Morning, being the 10th Instant, will be sold on the Keys, at or near the Custom-House, a Parcel of Fine Jamaica Rums; where Persons may supply themselves with any Quantity not less than Five Gallons, nor more than a single Puncheon to any one Person.

Different Sizes of Casks will be ready, in a Warehouse, No. 12. on Porters-Key, adjoining to the Custom-House. And all Buyers are desired to come at Nine of the Clock, in order to see the said Rums landed.

N. B. The Company's Profit at most shall not exceed Three Pence per Gallon.

Nor shall they be sold at a higher Price than the most considerable Dealers give on the Keys for the largest Quantity: By Means of which they will have the best of Goods at the most reasonable Prices.

Gentlemen sending their Servants shall be supplied on the same Terms.

To be Sold by AUCTION,

At the White Lion in Wych-street, near New-Inn, This Evening (being the 20th Night's Sale) and the 6 following Evenings,

THE Library of Sir Philip Sydenham, Bart. deceased;

In this Night's Sale are,
Ottavo.
St. Evremont's Works, 2 vol.
Enderswicke's Surv. Staffordsh.
Diction. Rustic: 2 vol. in one.
Quarto.
Cesar. Comm. per S. Cleric.
Cicero. Opera a Gronov. 11 v.
de Officij, Gronov.
Folio.
Sibaldi Scotia illustrata.
Skenaei leges veteres Scotiae.
Theatrusling L. Steph. 4 v.
Thucyd. gr. lat. per Hudf.
Test. Graec. Millii eleg.
— & Lat. a Beza.
Sandy's Travels, with Cuts.
Shelton's Don Quixot.
Thoresb. Antiq. Leeds, w. Cuts.
Thoresb. Ant. Nottingham w. Cuts.
Tyrrel's Hist. Engl. 4 vol.
Tavernier's Travels, w. Cuts.
Thevenot's Travels.
Taylor the Water Poet's Wor.
Tillotson's Works, 3 vol.

Shortly will be Publish'd,

Beautifully Printed in One Volume in Twelveas, Adorn'd with 95 Curious CUTTS,

••• The ART of ANGLING, and all

other Kinds of FISHING, in their largest Extent: Together with the NATURAL HISTORY of RIVER, POND and SEA-FISH. Containing an Account of all the Fisheries of Europe, and the best Methods of Catching, Curing, Salting, Drying and Pickling the different Kinds of Fish: As likewise an accurate Description of the Size, Shape, Colour, Properties, Feeding, Seasons, Times of Spawning, and Haunts of all the Fish that inhabit the Fresh Water, are brought to the Markets, or are found on the Sea Coast of Great Britain: With a curious PRINT of each placed at the HEAD of every CHAPTER, taken originally from the Life: The Angling Part by WILLIAM RUFUS CHETWOOD.

The Names of the Fish are as follow, viz.

FISH taken in Fresh Waters.	Shad.	Eel.	Piaice.	Lump.	Dolphin.
Salmon.	Flounder.	Cod.	Sea-Bream.	Bonetto, or Sea-Snail.	
Grey, or Grey.	Smelt.	Haddock.	Whiting.	Pogge.	
Lord.	Gudgeon.	Whiting-Pouts.	Hake.	Old-Wife.	
Samlet, or Branslin.	Bleak.			Cramp-Fish.	
Trout.	Bull-Head, or Millers Thumb.	Cole-Fish.		Monk-Fish.	
Grayling, or Umber.	Father-Lather.	Bass.		Cuttle-Fish.	
Red-Charre, or Torgoeh.	Ruff, or Pope.	Surmullet.		Piper.	
Gilt-Charre.	Minnow, or Pink.	Mackrel.		Sun-Fish.	
Guinad.	Stickleback.	Herring.		Pilot-Fish.	
Mullet.	SEA FISH.	Pilchard.		Butter-Fish.	
Sturgeon.	Whale.	Sprat.		Sea-Lark.	
Pike.	Porpus.	Gurnard.		Horn-Fish, or Gar-Fish.	
Perch.	Shark.	Sea-Gudgeon.		Tortoise, or Turtle.	
Carp.	Turbot.	nith-Mackrel Lobster.			
Tench.	Pearl, or Lug-aleaf.	Conger.		Crab.	
Pond-Bream.	Hallybut.	Sand-Eel.		Crawfish.	
Bream.	Sole.	Ling.		Prawn.	
Road.	Maid.	Eel-Pout, or Burbot.		Shrimp.	
Rud.	Skate.	Anchovy.		Scallop.	
Dace, or Dure.	Thornback.	Doree.		Oyster.	
Chub.	Dab.	Ising-Glass Fish.		Muscle.	
Barble.	Woever.			Cockle.	
				Periwinkle.	

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ASHLEY LEE
By ASHLEY, LEE, and COMPANY,
BRANDY-MERCHANTS,
And the IMPORTERS,

Are to be Sold, (At their Warehouses and Cellars adjoining to and under the London Punch-House in Lombard-street-Hill.)

A Very large and curious Parcel of the

Best Old JAMAICA RUM, at 6 s. 9 per Gallon;
CONIAC BRANDY, 7 s. 6
BATAVIA ARRACK, 13 s. 6

The PROPRIETORS do warrant it all entirely new, as ascurious as ever was tasted; they having for many Years made it their sole Business to import and procure the Importation of the best and oldest JAMAICA RUM and CONIAC BRANDY, having settled a proper Correspondence abroad for that Purpose, and have always large Stocks by them.

Therefore as no Persons whatsoever can command the Goods from abroad on better Terms, so they are determin'd all times to sell at the lowest Price that can possibly be afforded (dealing altogether for ready Money) nor will they vend but what they will WARRANT neat and genuine.

The only true Specifick Tincture For the TOOTH-ACH, and all Disorders

and Defects of the TEETH and GUMS whatever, which on such instant Satisfaction to the Nobility and Gentry for above Twenty Years past, by its vastly exceeding all other Things, is so generally known and used for these Purposes;

SINCE one Drop of it gives instant and instant Ease in the most tormenting Pain, without doing any harm, and not only takes it away in a Moment, but absolutely cures the TOOTH-ACH, so as certainly to prevent its Return.

At only once using it makes the foulest Teeth most beautiful white, assuredly softens those that are loose, and infallibly preserves the Teeth from growing rotten, and those a little decay'd, from becoming worse: It perfectly cures the Scurvy the Gums, causing them to grow up to the Teeth again to admiration, and also occasions a Sweet Breath.

It is neither disagreeable to the Smell or Taste, but effectually preserves the Teeth and Gums from all Manner of Corruption, and Putrefaction, keeps them sound, good, and in most beautiful Order, and may be depended upon to give the Character here given of it, literally, and in every Respect as Persons innumerable have experienc'd.

But these inimitable Qualities, and solely inherent Virtues, by which it has justly gain'd such a universal and unparalleled great character, have occasion'd, as usual in such cases, various frequent Endeavours to mimic it, some under the same Name, and in the very Words of this Advertisement, and others under other Names; be careful, therefore, to have the right, which may be infallibly relied upon, and which is to be had only of the Author's Appointment, of the Gentlewoman, at the Blue-Polls, in Haydon-Yard, in the Minories, London, at 2 s. a Bottle, with Directions.

Good Allowance to those who take Quantities for Exportation.